

POSTER PRESENTATION

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P247: Incidence of healthcare associated infections (HAIs) in maternity & children's hospital

M Abdelnasser

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Introduction

Surveillance of healthcare associated infections (HAIs) is an important step in detecting the pattern of infection prevalent in any hospital.

Objectives

The following study aimed at analyzing the HAIs rates in a Maternity & Children's Hospital (MCH) in relation to body sites.

Methods

The study included 12 monthly HAIs of the Maternity & Children's Hospital, Najran, Saudi Arabia during the year 1430 H (2009G). The total number of beds was 200 and the total number of admission was 15237 patients.

Results

The overall annual infection rate ranged from 0.5-1.3% and the incident ratio of HAI's ranged from 1.3-3.7/1000 patients days. The total number of patients with HAIs was 117. In this study the most common site affected with HAIs was urinary tract (10-71.4%), followed by blood (30.3-60%), surgical site (10-25%) and respiratory tract (10-25%), The most predominant microorganisms isolated from patients were *E.coli* (33/117, 28.2%), followed by Coagulase negative *Staphylococci* (27/117,23.1%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (18/117,15.4%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (15/117,12.8%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (7/117, 6.0 %; two of them were methicillin resistant). Other organisms as *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Enterococcus spp* .and *Candida spp* . were recovered at a rate of 2-3%. Influenza virus (H1N1) was detected in one patient. The most common sites of infection in relation to these organisms were urinary tracts (17 /32, 53.1% of patients with *E.coli*), followed by blood (26 /56, 46.4% of patients with

Coagulase negative *Staphylococci*), surgical sites (4 /19, 21.0% of patients with *E. coli*).

Conclusion

The current study stressed on the importance of surveillance in detecting the most common organism(s) causing HAIs in certain MCH. It also helps in setting up a plan for the prevention and control of these infections.

Disclosure of interest

M. Abdelnasser Other Professor of Microbiology & Infection Control.

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Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt